



Merriam- Webster's Collegiate® Dictionary

TENTH EDITION

EXHIBIT A

Merriam-Webster, Incorporated
Springfield, Massachusetts, U.S.A.

group for profit or advantage (\sim terms of employment) (an \sim film) — **ex-plot-ative** *adv*

ex-plot-i-ve \ek-spló'-tiv\ *adj* (1921) : EXPLOITATIVE

ex-pla-ra-tion \ek-splá-rá-shn\, -shn\ (n 1537) : the act or an instance of exploring — **ex-pla-ra-tion-al** \shn-ál\ *adj*

ex-plor-a-tive \ik'-splór-á-tiv, -'splór-\ *adj* (1738) : EXPLORATORY — **ex-plor-a-tive** *adv*

ex-plor-a-to-ry \-ör, -ör-\, -ör-\ *adj* (1620) : of, relating to, or being exploration (\sim surgery) (\sim drilling for oil)

ex-plore \ik'-splór, -splór-\ *vb* ex-plored; **ex-plore-ing** [L *explorare*, fr. *ex + plorare* to cry out] vi (1585) 1 : to investigate, study, or analyze; look into (\sim the relationship between social class and learning ability) — sometimes used with indirect questions (\sim where ethical issues arise —R. T. Blackburn) b : to become familiar with by testing or experimenting (\sim new cuisines) 2 : to travel over (new territory) for adventure or discovery 3 : to examine minutely esp. for diagnostic purposes (\sim the wound). ~ vi : to make or conduct a systematic search (\sim for oil)

ex-plor-er \ik'-splór-är, -splór-\ *n* (1685) 1 : one that explores; esp. : a person who travels in search of geographical or scientific information 2 *cap* : a member of a coed scouting program of the Boy Scouts of America for young people ages 14 to 20 focusing on career awareness

ex-plo-sion \ik'-spló-zhn\ *n* [L *explosion-*, *explosio* act of driving off by clapping, fr. *explodere*] (ca. 1616) 1 : the act or an instance of exploding (injured in a laboratory \sim) 2 : a large-scale, rapid, or spectacular expansion or bursting out or forth (the \sim of suburbia) (an \sim of red hair) 3 : the release of occluded breath that occurs in one kind of articulation of stop consonants

ex-plo-sive \ik'-spló-siv, -ziv\ *adj* (1667) 1 a : relating to, characterized by, or operated by explosion (an \sim hatch) b : resulting from or as if from an explosion (\sim population growth) 2 a : tending to explode (an \sim person) b : likely to erupt in or produce hostile reaction or violence (an \sim ghetto situation) — **ex-plo-sive-ly** *adv* — **ex-plo-sive-ness** *n*

explosive *n* (1874) 1 : an explosive substance 2 : a consonant characterized by explosion in its articulation when it occurs in certain environments : STOP

ex-po-nen-tial \ék-spó-nént'ē-ál\ *n* (1913) : EXPOSITION 3

ex-po-nent \ik'-spó-nént, -ént-\, -ént-\ *n* [L *exponent-*, *exponens*, prp. of *exponere*] (1706) 1 : a symbol written above and to the right of a mathematical expression to indicate the operation of raising to a power 2 a : one that expounds or interprets b : one that champions, practices, or exemplifies

ex-po-nen-tial \ék-spó-nént-chál\ *adj* (1704) 1 : of or relating to an exponent 2 : involving a variable in an exponent (10^x is an \sim expression) 3 : expressible or approximately expressible by an exponential function; esp : characterized by or being an extremely rapid increase (as, in size or extent) (an \sim growth rate) — **ex-po-nen-tial-ly** \éñch-éál\ *adv*

exponential function *n* (ca. 1890) : a mathematical function in which an independent variable appears in one of the exponents — called also **exponential**

ex-po-nen-ti-a-tion \ék-spó-nént(i)-shé-'á-shn\ *n* (1903) : the act or process of raising a quantity to a power — called also **involution**

ex-port \ék-spórt, -spórt, -ék-\ *vb* [ME, fr. L *exportare*, fr. *ex + portare* to carry — more at **FARE**] vt (15c) 1 : to carry away : REMOVE 2 : to carry or send (as a commodity) to some other place (as another country). ~ vi : to export something abroad — **ex-port-abil-i-ty** \éjek-spó-rá-té-bil-té\, -spór-\ *n* — **ex-port-able** \ék-spórt-á-bal, -spór-, -ék-\ *adj*

ex-port \ék-spórt, -spórt\ *n* (1690) 1 : something exported; **specif** : a commodity conveyed from one country or region to another for purposes of trade 2 : the act of exporting : EXPORTATION (the \sim of wheat)

ex-port \ék-\ *adj* (1795) : of or relating to exportation or exports (\sim duties)

ex-port-a-tion \ék-spó-rá-shn\, -spór-, -spór-\ *n* (1641) : the act of exporting; also : a commodity exported

ex-port-er \ék-spó-rér, -spór-, -ék-\ *n.* (1691) : one that exports; **specif** : a wholesaler who sells to merchants or industrial consumers in foreign countries

ex-pose \ik'-spóz\ *vb* **ex-posed**; **ex-pos-ing** [ME, fr. MF *exposer*, fr. L *exponere* to set forth, explain (perf. indic. *exposu*), fr. *ex + ponere* to put, place — more at POSITION] (15c) 1 a : to deprive of shelter, protection, or care; subject to risk from a harmful action or condition (\sim troops needlessly) (has not yet been exposed to measles) b : to submit or make accessible to a particular action or influence (\sim children to good books); esp : to subject (a sensitive photographic film, plate, or paper) to radiant energy c : to abandon (an infant) esp. by leaving in the open 2 a : to make known : bring to light (as something shameful) b : to disclose the faults or crimes of (\sim a murderer). 3 : to cause to be visible or open to view : DISPLAY as a : to offer publicly for sale b : to exhibit for public veneration c : to reveal the face of (a playing card) or the cards of (a player's hand) d : to engage in independent exposure of (oneself) **syn** see SHOW — **ex-pos-e-ri** *n*

ex-posé also **ex-posé** \ék-spóz'-zá-, -spóz-\ *n* [F *exposé*, fr. pp. of *exposer*] (1803) 1 : a formal statement of facts 2 : an exposure of something discreditable (a newspaper \sim of government corruption)

ex-posed \ik'-spózd\ *adj* (ca. 1623) 1 : open to view 2 : not shielded or protected; also : not insulated (an \sim electric wire) **syn** see LIABLE

ex-posit \ik'-spó-zit\ *vb* [L *expositus*, pp. of *exponere*] (1882) : EX-POUND

ex-po-si-tion \ék-spó-zéeshn\ *n* (14c) 1 : a setting forth of the meaning or purpose (as of a writing) 2 a : discourse or an example of it designed to convey information or explain what is difficult to understand b (1) : the first part of a musical composition in sonata form in which the thematic material of the movement is presented (2) : the opening section of a fugue 3 : a public exhibition or show — **ex-po-si-tion-al** \zish-nl, -zéesh-nl\ *adj*

ex-pos-i-tive \ik'-spá-zé-tiv\ *adj* (15c) : DESCRIPTIVE EXPOSITORY

ex-pos-i-tor \ék-spá-zér\ *n* [ME *expositor*, fr. MF *expositeur*, fr. LL *expositor*] 1 : one who explains; COMMENTATOR

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Inventors: Rajiv Jain and Richard J. Wong
Assignee: QuickLogic Corporation
Title: Method of Programming an Antifuse
Serial No.: 09/887,834 Filing Date: June 22, 2001
Examiner: Terry Cunningham Group Art Unit: 2816
Docket No.: QKL9351 US Confirmation No: 7855

Mail Stop Appeal Brief – Patents
Commissioner For Patents
P.O. Box 145
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

DECLARATION PURSUANT TO 37 C.F.R. §1.132

Dear Sir:

Andrew K. Chan declares and states as follows:

1. I am the sole inventor of U.S. Patent No. 5,243,226 (referred to herein as “the ‘226 patent”).
2. I am currently the Vice President of Research and Development at VIma Microsystems Corporation. I am no longer employed by nor have any contractual relationship with QuickLogic Corporation.
3. I believe that the invention disclosed in the ‘226 patent is accurately described in a general sense, at col. 2, lines 18-21, which states “This invention allows one to program an antifuse so as to 5 [sic] lower the antifuse resistance without increasing the programming current.”
4. At col. 3, lines 65-66 of the ‘226 patent, it is stated “Current I2 reduces the antifuse resistance even if |I2| (the magnitude of I2) is not higher than I1.” This statement was not a disclosure of an alternative embodiment of the invention. To the contrary, the statement was intended as simply a comparison of the disclosed invention relative to the then-conventional wisdom that to reduce antifuse resistance the programming current must be increased.

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5. I believe that to read col. 3, lines 65-66 of the '226 patent as an alternative embodiment in which an antifuse is programmed using a second current I2 that is greater than a first current I1 is unreasonable and is not supported with a full reading of the '226 patent.

6. At col. 4, lines 8-10 of the '226 patent, it is stated "The second pulse 210.2 reduces the antifuse resistance more consistently if current I2 is lower in magnitude than current I1." This statement was intended to indicate that instead of using a first pulse and a second pulse with equal magnitude currents, the consistency of the antifuse resistance is improved if the current of the second pulse is lower than the current of the first pulse. This statement was not a disclosure of an alternative embodiment in which the current of the second pulse is greater than the current of the first pulse.

7. I believe that to read col. 4, lines 8-10 of the '226 patent as a disclosure of an alternative embodiment in which the current of the second pulse is greater than the current of the first pulse is unreasonable. Such an interpretation is inconsistent with the remainder of the disclosure and contrary to what is clearly stated as the invention in col. 2, lines 18-21, discussed in paragraph 3 above.

8. I assert that the above statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like are punishable by fine and/or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001, Title 18 of the United States Code, and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

Respectfully Submitted,



Andrew K. Chan

Dated: 3/22/2004

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